AZAROV, Ivan Vasil'yevich, kand.tekhn.nauk, prepodavatel'; SOKOLOVA, Vera Alekseyevna, prepodavatel'; OSIPOV, M.I., red.; BYKOVA, Zh.A., red.; DORODNOVA, L.A., tekhn.red.

[Equipment of special workshops for the training of mahogany cabinetmakers] Oborudovanie uchebnykh kabinetov po spetsial'noi tekhnologii dlia podgotovki stoliarov-krasnoderevtsev. Moskva, Vses.uchebno-pedagog.izd-vo Proftekhizdat, 1960. 43 p. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Khudozhestvennoye remeslennoye uchilishche No.17 g. Rigi (for Azarov, Sokolova).
(Cabinetwork--Study and teaching) (Woodworking machinery)

SOKOLOVA, V.A.; KRYAZHEVA, V.A.; NITISHINSKAYA, A.I.

New method of delustring acetate silk. Khim.volok. no.3:37-39 '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Serpukhovskiy zavod.
(Rayon)

KOVEL'MAN, G.A.; SOKOLOVA, V.A.

Heat flow and radiation drying kiln with an output of 600 cups per hour. Trudy GIKI no.1:3-17 '60. (MIRA 16:1)
(Kilns) (Pottery)

SOKOLOVA, V. A.; KOSTROV, Yu. A.

Economic profitableness of a speeded-up development of the production of acetate cellulose fibers. Khim. volok. no.6: 28-30 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Serpukhovskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta iskusstvennogo volokna.

(Cellulose acetates)
(Textile fibers, Synthetic)

SOKOLOVA, V.A.

Positions of minor planets from photographic observations at the Cape Observatory. Izv.GAO 23 no.1:179-183 '62.

Comparison of the precision of positions of minor planets obtained at different observatories. Ibid.:187-191 (MIRA 16:12)

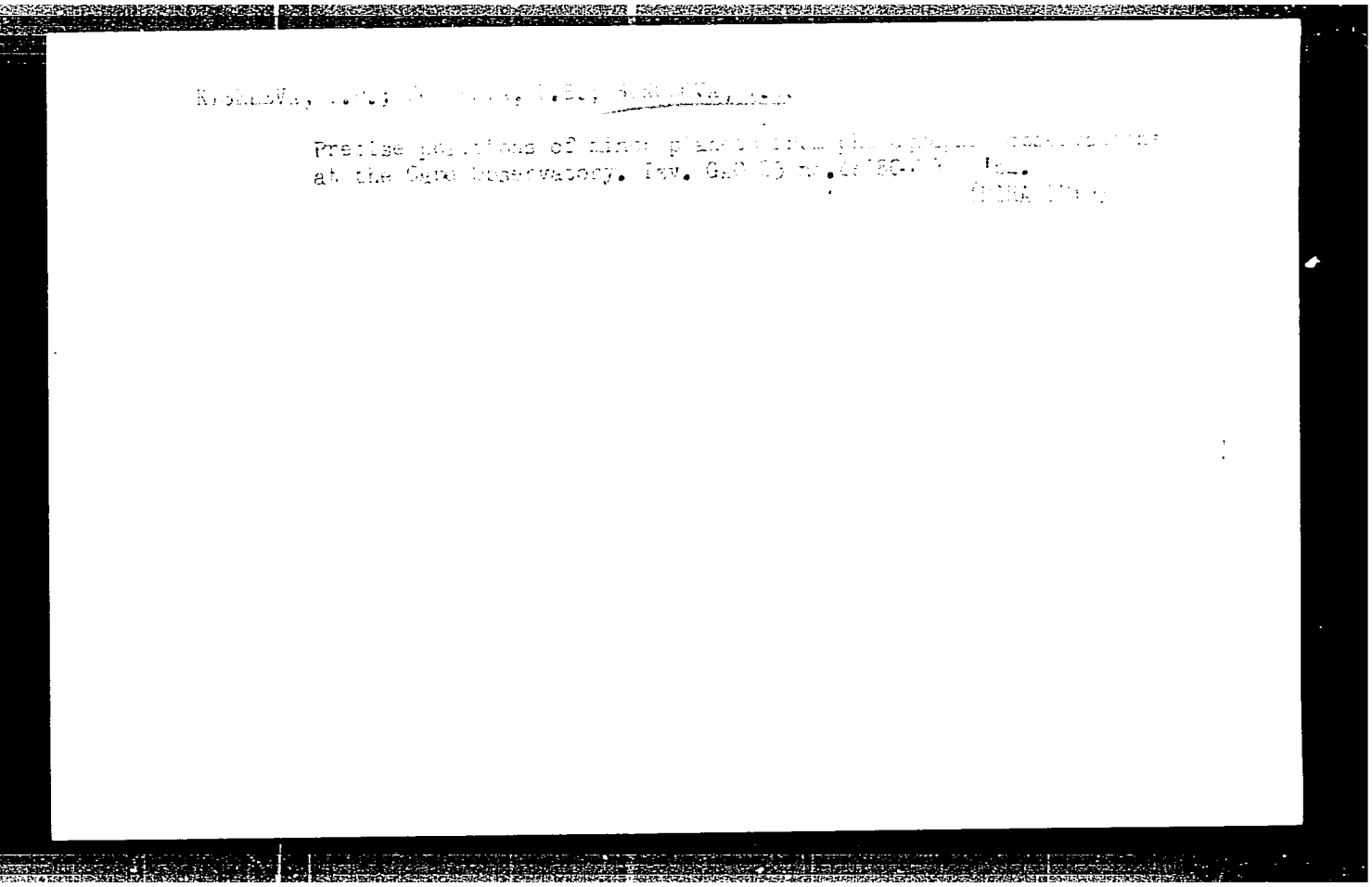
SOKOLOVA, V.A.

Wooded-steppe vegetation in the southwestern part of Ryazan Province. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.4:127-131 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy geobotaniki Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. Lomonosova.

SOKOLOVA, V.A.

Steppe flora of the southern part of Ryazan Province. Biul. MOIP. Otd. biol. 69 no.1:131-134 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 17:4)



POTAPOVA, O.I.; SOKOLOVA, V.A.

Lake Tikshozero and Lake Engozero as commerical fishing sites.
Trudy Kar.fil.AN SSSR no.13:3-32 '58. (MIRA 13:5)
(Tikshozero, Lake--Fisheries)
(Engozero, Lake--Fisheries)

SOKOLOVA, V.A.; FILIMONOVA, Z.I.

Food supply in some small lakes of southern Karelia. Trudy Kar. fil. AN SSSR no.33:49-62 '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(Karelia—Fishes—Food)

SOKOLOVA, V.A.

Gastropoda as fish food in Karelia. Trudy Kar. fil. AN SSSR no.33:63-66 '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(Karelia—Gastropoda) (Karelia—Fishes—Food)

POLYANSKIY, Yu.I., otv. red.; GORDEYEV, O.N., red.; KUDERSKIY, L.A., red.; LUTTA, A.S., red.; SOKOLOVA, V.A., red.

[Fauna of the lakes of Karelia; invertebrates] Fauna ozer Karelii; bespozvonochnye. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 323 p. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Karel'skiy filial, Petrozavodsk. Institut biologii.

BEREZINSKIY, A.R., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; SOKOLOVA, V.F., mladshiy nauchn.sotrudnik; ALIPOV, V.V., mladshiy nauchn.sotrudnik. Prinimali uchastiye: CHERNIKEVICH, L.A., inzh.; SHEVYAKOV, M.N.; THSEPKE, V.F., inzh.. GRISHIN, M.M., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; STANKEVICH, V.I., inzh., red.; BORSHCHEVSKAYA, N.M., red.izd-va; MEDVEDEV, L.Ya., tekhn.red.

[Using precast reinforced concrete in hydraulic engineering structures] Primenenie sbornogo zhelezobetona v gidrotekhnicheskikh sooruzheniiakh. Pod red. A.R.Berezinskogo. Leningrad, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit.materialam, 1959. 430 p. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Giprovodkhoz (for Chernikevich). 2. Gidroproyekt (for Shevyakov).
(Hydraulic engineering)
(Precast concrete construction)

KOZLOV, A.I.; SOKOLOVA, V.G.

Economics and prospects for the production of liquid and solid carbonic acid by the hydrolysis plants. Sbor.trud. NIIGS 11: 148-156 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

YAGN, N.I.; SOKOLOVA, V.G.

Determining the electrochemical solubility of molybdenite in aqueous solutions. Zap. Vses. min. ob-va 88 no.1:72-80 '59. (MIRA 12:3)
(Molybdenite) (Electrolysis)

KOVALEV, V.F.; KOZLOV, A.V.; KOVAL'CHUK, A.I.; SOKOLOVA, V.G.

Hydrochemical methods of prospecting for copper pyrite deposits in the Southern Urals. Geokhimiia no.7:596-603 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Ural Branch of the Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R., Institut of Mining and Geology, Sverdlovsk.
(Ural Mountains—Pyrites) (Geochemical prospecting)
(Water, Underground)

KOVALEV, V.F.; KOVAL'CHUK, A.I.; KOZLOV, A.V.; SOKOLOVA, V.G.

Formation of the chemical composition of natural waters in the region of the Blyava pyritic copper deposit. Trudy Inst.geol. UFAN SSSR no.62. Gidrogeol.sbor. no.2:33-69 '62. (MIRA 16:5)
(Blyava region--Water, Underground--Analysis)
(Blyava region--Chalcopyrite)

KOVALEV, V.F.; KOVAL'CHUK, A.I.; KOZLOV, A.V.; SOKOLOVA, V.G.

Hydrochemical characteristics of natural waters in the greenstone belt of the Southern Urals and problems of the formation of hydrochemical halos of dispersion in pyritic copper deposits. Trudy Inst.geol. UFAN SSSR no.62. Gidrogeol. sbor. no.2:3-22 '63. (MIRA 16:5)

(Ural Mountains--Water, Underground--Analysis)
(Ural Mountains--Chalcopyrite)
(Geochemical prospecting)

YAGN, N.I.; SOKOLOVA, V.G.

Anodic dissolution of chalcopyrite in aqueous solutions. Zap. Vses. min. ob-va 91 no.1:30-37 '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(Chalcopyrite) (Electrochemistry)

YUFA, Ye.Ya.; SOKOLOVA, V.G.

Physical development of children under one year of age in Lvov. Pediatriia 37 no.6:25-29 Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Iz detskoy konsul'tatsii (zav. Ye.Ya.Yufa) 4-go meditsinskogo ob"yedineniya g.L'vova (glavnyy vrach T.Ye.Lifanov).
(GROWTH, in inf. & child,
Russian standards (Rus))

YUFA, Ye.Ya.; SOKOLOVA, V.G.; IZRAYLEVICH, M.A.

Preventive treatment for rheumatic relapses in children. Vop. revm. 1 no.4:49-52 O-D '61. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Iz detskoy konsul'tatsii (zav. Ye.Ya. Yufa) 4-y gorodskoy L'vovskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach F.G. Suziy) i detskoy konsul'tatsii (zav. M.A. Izraylevich) 7-y gorodskoy polikliniki L'vova (glavnyy vrach V.G. Isayeva).
(RHEUMATIC FEVER)

YAGN, N.I.; BUMAZHNOV, F.T.; SOKOLOVA, V.G.

Effect of some oxidizing agents on the indications of metal-oxide electrodes; elements of the arsenic subgroup. Zap. IGI 42 no.3:35-40 '63. (MIRA 17:10)

1. ASHBEL', S.I.; KRAKOVSKIY, A.V.; SOKOLOVA, V.G.

2. USSR (600)

4. Aerosols

7. Apparatus for aerosol penicillin therapy, Prof. S.I. Ashbel', Eng. A.V. Krakovskiy, V.G. Sokolova, Terap.arkh. 25 no. 1, 1953.

9. **Monthly List of Russian Accessions**, Library of Congress, APRIL 1953. Unclassified.

[redacted], V. I., [redacted] I., V. I. and [redacted], L. I.

Clin. Dept. Res. Inst. of Hyg., of Labour and Industr. Dis., Min. of Hlth, USSR.

*Experiences in the treatment of viral influenza and inchemprophylaxis of this disease under working conditions (Russian text) SOVETSK. MED. 1954, 3 (22-23)

Acrichine is applied as an aerosol with or without penicillin for prophylactic purposes as will as for treatment during the early period of disease. The experiments which have been performed during an epidemic of viral influenza in the spring of 1952 on numberous groups of patients proved to be very encouraging. It is therfore necessary-at least from the standpoint of national economy to save labour-hours, - to apply aerosols for prophylactical and therapeutical purposes. Even treatment beginning only in the later period of disease is useful, as it prevents complications and shortens the course of disease. Further studies and expansion of the treatment by aerosols in the course of viral influenza are necessary.

Jettmar - Graz

SO: Excerpta Medica, Vol. 1 No. 2 Section XVII, February 1955.

Sokolova, V.G.

2

The circulation of levomycetin in the body following its oral administration. S. I. Ashbel and V. G. Sokolova (Sci. Research Inst. Labor Hyg. and Occupational Diseases, Gorki). *Klin. Med.* 34, No. 8, 59–63(1956).—Levomycetin is rapidly absorbed by the blood from the intestinal tract and is found there for as long as 45 hours in high concns. (4–40 γ/cc.) It is excreted for a prolonged period through the kidneys undergoing concn. and showing up in the urine at a higher level than in the blood. Its prolonged presence in the blood and urine suggests its temporary retention by the liver. This suggestion is strengthened by the fact that it is found in the bile. It is not found in the sputum since it is unable to penetrate the mucous membrane of the bronchi.

A. S. Mirkin

USSR/Pharmacology, Toxicology. Chemotherapeutical Preparations V-7

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 5, 1958, No 23441

Author : Ashbel S.I., Sokolova V.G.
Inst : Not Given
Title : About Chlorotetracycline Absorption, Circulation and Excretion From the Organism.

Orig Pub : Antibiotiki, 1957, 2, No 1, 40-45

Abstract : The study was made on 127 men. It was found that chlorotetracyclin (I), orally administered in a 0.25 g dose, was rapidly absorbed and excreted by the kidneys; a bacteriostatic concentration of I (0.03-3.84 γ/ml) was maintained in the blood for 18-22 hours. I was excreted in the urine up to 73 hours in concentrations which exceeded considerably the blood concentration of the antibiotic for the same period. Apparently, the kidneys had the ability to concentrate I. By the stomach wall I was excreted ur to 37 hours, and in the bile up to 15-16 hours in 0.22-1.2 γ/ml concentrations.

Card : 1/1

Leningrad Sci Res Inst Labor Hygiene & Occupational Diseases

ASHBEL', S.I., professor; AZOVSKAYA, I.I.; SOKOLOVA, V.G.

Levomycetin therapy for chronic pulmonary suppurations in pneumosclerosis. Vrach.delo no.8:871-873 Ag '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Klinicheskiy otdel (zav. - prof. S.I.Ashbel') Gor'kovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolevaniy
(CHLOROMYCETIN) (LUNGS--DISEASES)

ASHBEL', S.I., professor; SOKOLOVA, V.G.; KHARITONOV, V.V.

Effectiveness of biomycin treatment in chronic suppurative diseases of the lungs. Klin.med. 35 no.5:28-32 My '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Iz klinicheskogo otdela (zav. - prof. S.I.Ashbel') Gor'kovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy (dir. - kandidat meditsinskikh nauk O.M.Gavruseyko)

(LUNG DISEASES, ther.
biomycin in chronic suppurative dis.)
(ANTIBIOTICS, ther. use
biomycin, in chronic suppurative dis. of lungs)

ASHBEL', S.I., SOKOLOVA, V.G., SMIRNOVA, V.K.,

Changes in the sensitivity of sputum microflora and the development of moniliasis in antibiotic therapy of suppurative lung diseases. [with summary in English]. Antibiotiki, 3 no.3:109-112 My-Je '58 (MIRA 11:7)

1. Gor'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh bolezney.

(SPUTUM, microbiology,
antibiotic sensitivity in ther. of pulm. suppurative dis. (Rus))
(MONILIASIS, etiology and pathogenesis,
antibiotic ther. of suopurative pulm. dis (Rus))
(LUNG DISEASE, therapy,
suppurative, antibiotics causing moniliasis & changes of sputum bact. sensitivity(Rus))

ASHBEL', S. I., prof.; SOKOLOVA, V.G.; AZOVSKAYA, I.I.

Treatment of chronic lung suppurations with oxytetracycline (terramycin). Sov. med. 22 no.12:32-38 D '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Iz klinicheskogo otdela (zav. - prof. S. I. Ashbel') Gor'kovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh bolezney (dir. - kand. med. nauk O. M. Glavruseyko).

(LUNG DISEASES, ther.
oxytetracycline in chronic suppurations (Rus))
(OXYTETRACYCLINE, ther. use
chronic lung suppurations (Rus))

ASHBEL', S.I., prof.; SOKOLOVA, V.G.; Prinimala uchastiye: MIRKEYEVA, V.K.

Nystatin treatment of candidosis. Kaz. med. zhur. no.4:63-67 Jl-Ag '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Klinicheskiy otdel (zav. - prof. S.I.Ashbel') Gor'kovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy.
(FUNGICIDIN) (ANAPHYLAXIS) (MONILIASIS)

SOKOLOVA, V.G.

Comparative evaluation of methods for determining the sensitivity of sputum microflora to antibiotics in toxic pneumosclerosis. Trudy GIGT no.9:149-156 '62. (MIRA 17:9)

KOVALEV, V.F.; KOZLOV, A.V.; SOKOLOVA, V.G.

Some data on the hydrochemical prospecting characteristics of natural waters in the Tagil-Kushva region. Trudy Inst. geol. UFAN SSSR no.69. Gidrogeol. sbor. no.3:3-21 '64.
(MIRA 17:11)

ASHBEL', S.I., prof.; POKROVSKAYA, E.A.; SOKOLOVA, V.G., kand.biol.nauk; VASIL'KOVA, Z.Ye., kand.med.nauk

Effectiveness of oletetrin treatment of infectious inflammatory diseases of respiratory organs and intestines. Sov.med. 28 no.12:91-95 D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Klinicheskiy otdel (zav. - prof. S.I.Ashbel') Gor'kovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolevaniy i kafedra detskikh infektsiy (zav. - dotsent N.N.Fayerman) Gor'kovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

SOKOLOVA, V.I.

Secondary paratyphoid infection in sheep. Veterinariia 34 no.7:52-54 Jl '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Bryanskaya oblastnaya veterinarno-bakteriologicheskaya laboratoriya.

(Sheep--Diseases and pests)
(Parathyphoid fever)

SOKOLOVA, V. I., (Veterinary Surgeon, Drogobychskaya Interraion Veterinary Bacteriological Laboratory)

"Sensitivity of local strains of Salmonella Pullorum to antibiotics."

Veterinariya, Vol 39, no. 1, Jan 1962. pp 80

SOKOLOVA, V.I., veterinarnyy vrach

Sensitivity of local strains of Salmonella pullorum to antibiotics. Veterinariia 39 no.1:80-81 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Drogobychskaya mezhrayonnaya veterinarno-bakteriologicheskaya laboratoriya.

(Antibiotics)
(Salmonella pullorum)

SLADKOSHTIYEV, N.N.; [illegible], V.I., veterinarnyy vrach

Treatment of pullorum diseases in chicks using chinosol.
Veterinariia 39 no.4:49 Ap '62. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Zaveduyushchiy Drogobychskoy mezhrayonnoy veterinarno-bakteriologicheskoy laboratoriyey (for Sladkoshtiyev).

SLADKOSHTIEV, N. M. (Chief of the Drogobych Interraion Veterinary Bacteriological Laboratory) and SOKOLOVA, V. I. (Veterinary Surgeon).

"Treatment of chicken pullorum disease with quinosol [potassium oxyquinoline sulfate]

Veterinariya, vol. 39, no. 4, April 1962 p. 49

Sokolova V.I.
USSR/Chemistry - Ammonium nitrate

FD-1799

Card 1/1 Pub 50-2/19

Author : Prof Turchin, F. V., Dr Tech Sci; Sokolova, V. I.

Title : The effect of additives on the quality of ammonium nitrate

Periodical : Khim. prom., No 2, 68-72 (4-8), Mar 1955

Abstract : On the basis of the tests described, conclude that phosphorite flour or apatite flour decomposed with nitric acid is a very effective additive to ammonium nitrate that reduces caking and increases the friability of this salt. Addition of dolomite proved less effective. Nine tables.

Institution: Scientific Institute of Fertilizers and Insectofungicides imeni Prof Ya. V. Samoylov

AUTHORS: Goryunova, N. A., Fedorova, N. N. SOV/57-58-8-9/37
Sokolova, V. I.

TITLE: On Indium Phosphide With Stoichiometrical and Non-Stoichiometrical Composition (O fosfide indiya stekhiometricheskogo i nestekhiometricheskogo sostavov)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, 1958, Nr 8, pp. 1672 - 1675 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is an attempt to determine the width of the homogeneous zone in InP, at least in first approximation, by determining the lattice constants of indium phosphide, when an excess of one or the other component is introduced into the indium phosphide. Moreover, it was intended to obtain reliable data on the identity period of indium phosphide which was produced from pure substances. The indium used in the synthesis contained only negligible traces of copper, according to data from spectral analysis. The phosphorus which was purified by repeated washing with hydrochloric acid contained copper, aluminum, iron, magnesium, and silicon in quantities of a few thousands of a percent. Bismuth, antimony, lead, tin, zinc,

Card 1/3

and arsenic could not be observed. According to data from spectral analysis all samples were produced by an immediate combined melting of the components. The procedure in the production of indium phosphide samples with an excess of indium or of phosphorus is described. The stoichiometrical InP was produced by two methods, which are described in short. The samples with an indium excess all exhibited a picture typical of two-phase substances. The samples with a phosphorus excess also yielded the picture of a two-phase substance. The phosphorus veins and the inclusions had a red color. No indications of a second phase were found in the polished sections of stoichiometrical indium phosphide samples. In the X-ray analysis a simple and a refined powder method were applied. The refined X-ray diagram was taken with a Cu K_α-radiation according to two methods. The evidence presented shows that the identity period of indium phosphide is equal to 5,8693 Å and that it does not vary within a range of $\pm$ 0,0006 Å, if an excess of the one or the other component is introduced. There is every indication that the width of the homogeneous zone

On Indium Phosphide With Stoichiometrical and Non-Stoichiometrical Composition

57-58-8-9/37

in indium phosphide is very narrow. Professor D. N. Nasledov and Professor B. F. Ormont discussed the results of the work with the authors. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 19 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR (Leningrad Physical and Technical Institute, AS USSR)
Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy akkumulyatornyy institut (Scientific Research Institute of Accumulators)

SUBMITTED: October 26, 1957

Card 3/3

S/081/62/000/007/004/033
B156/B101

AUTHORS: Goryunova, N. A., Sokolova, V. I.

TITLE: Complex phosphides

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 7, 1962, 57, abstract 7B384 (Izv. Mold. fil. AN SSSR, no. 3 (69), 1960, 31-35)

TEXT: Experiments carried out to study the interaction between InP and various semiconducting compounds are described. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

S/081/62/000/007/005/033
B156/B101

AUTHORS: Goryunova, N. A., Sokolova, V. I.

TITLE: Solid solutions in the InP-GaP system

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 7, 1962, 57, abstract 7B385 (Izv. Mold. fil. AN SSSR, no. 3 (69), 1960, 97-98)

TEXT: On the basis of an investigation into three specimens of the InP-GaP section, it is concluded that a number of solid solutions exist in this system. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

TURCHIN, F.V., prof.; SOKOLOVA, V.I.

Using ammonium bicarbonate as fertilizer. Zemledelie 23 no.12: 73-79 D '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Nauchnyy institut po udobreniyam i insektofungisidam.
(Ammonia as fertilizer)

82563

S/080/60/033/06/04/006

5.2610

AUTHORS: Goryunova, N. A., Kradinova, L. V., Sokolova, V. I., Sokolova, Ye.V.

TITLE: A Method of Obtaining High-Purity Arsenic

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 33, No. 6, pp. 1409-1410

TEXT: Gallium arsenide GaAs is a semiconductor material with a rectifying effect and photoconductivity. Arsenic is usually accompanied by antimony and bismuth which have similar physical and chemical properties, so that their separation from arsenic is difficult. Arsenic trioxide was taken as initial material, therefore, because it does not contain bismuth and only small quantities of Sb, Cu, Al, Ca, Fe, Si and Mn. The purification was carried out in two stages: purification of arsenic trioxide; reduction of the trioxide to arsenic metal. The trioxide was purified by recrystallization from a hydrochloric solution. After complete dissolution of As_2O_3 the hot solution was filtered and then kept for 20-24 hours in a cold place. The crystals formed were reduced by activated coal in a quartz ampoule. The arsenic metal was distilled in a 10^{-3} mm Hg vacuum. At 300°C the fraction containing As_2O_3 and at 450°C pure arsenic was distilled. On the base of arsenic produced by the method proposed, GaAs can be obtained with a concentration of charge carriers

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82563

A Method of Obtaining High-Purity Arsenic S/080/60/033/06/04/006

$n \simeq 10^{16}$ cm^{-3}. Further treatment by zone melting and extraction of single crystals produces a material suitable for the application as semiconductor. There is 1 table and 7 references: 2 Soviet, 3 German, 1 English and 1 French.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR (Leningrad Physico-Technical Institute of AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: June 25, 1958
February 4, 1960 (after revision)

Card 2/2

KOLESNIKOVA, T.A.; LYGENSON, A.S.; VOROB'YEVA, S.V.; SOKOLOVA, V.I.

Separating isocompounds from pentane-amylene fractions of petroleum refining. Trudy Bash NIINP no.5:180-200 '62. (MIRA 17:10)

GORYUNOVA, N.A.; SOKOLOVA, V.I.; TSZYAN BIN-SI [Chiang Ping-hsi]

Dissolution of germanium in some ternary semiconducting compounds. Dokl. AN SSSR 152 no.2:363-366 S '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut im. A.F. Ioffe AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom B.P. Konstantinovym.

ACCESSION NR: AP4036978 S/0065/64/000/005/0017/0022

AUTHOR: Masagutov, R. M.; Berg, G. A.; Varfolomeyev, D. F.; Selivanov T. I.; Bugay, Ye. A.; Mukhametov, M. N.; Kulinich, G. M.; Sokolova, V. I.

TITLE: Development of a process for high-purity cyclohexane

SOURCE: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no. 5, 1964, 17-22

TOPIC TAGS: cyclohexane, benzene, benzene hydrogenation, catalyst, nickel on kieselguhr, benzene purification, thiophene, sulfur compound, cyclohexane production

ABSTRACT: An industrial process for cyclohexane has been developed on the basis of preliminary pilot tests. Cyclohexane of adequate purity was produced by the one-step hydrogenation of benzene (cyclohexane content, < 0.4%; thiophene content, < 0.00001%) on technical-grade nickel on kieselguhr catalyst under the following conditions: pressure 10 kg/cm^2 gage; space velocity of benzene feed, 0.5—0.6 hr^{-1}; maximum reactor temperature, 120—150C; hydrogen/benzene ratio, 3000

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4036978

two steps: purification of benzene from S compounds and hydrogenation on two reactors connected in series. The unit has been in operation for two years. The cyclohexane is being used for making polyethylene. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: BashNIINP; OLUNPZ

SUBMITTED: 00	DATE ACQ: 05Jun64	ENCL: 00	
SUB CODE: GC	NO REF SOV: 014	OTHER: 006	

3/3
Card

SOKOLOVA, V.I.; ZIZIN, V.G.; SHKLOVSKIY, Ya.A.

Chromatographic analysis of hydrogen-containing mixtures.
Khim. i tekh. topl. i masel 9 no.1:60-62 Ja '64.
(MIRA 17:3)

1. Bashkirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefti.

ZIZIN, V.G.; IVANOVA, T.S.; SOKOLOVA, V.I.

Chromatographic determination of the hydrocarbon composition of aromatic compounds. Khim i tekh. topl. i masel 9 no.3: 66-67 Mr'64 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Bashkirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefti.

L 55978-65 EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) IJP(c) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5011813 UR/0080/65/038/004/0771/0778

537.311.33

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18
B

AUTHOR: Goryunova, N. A.; Sokolova, V. I.; Chien, Ping-hsi

TITLE: Synthesis and certain properties of the compound $ZnGeAs_2$

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 38, no. 4, 1965, 771-778

TOPIC TAGS: zinc 27 compound, germanium 27 compound, arsenic 27 compound, crystal formation

ABSTRACT: Vertical directional crystallization was used for a continuous chemical reaction which produced (for the first time) the single-phase compound $ZnGeAs_2$ containing volatile components. The compound conforms to the pattern for formation of tetrahedral phases. X-ray diffraction and microstructural analysis show that $ZnGeAs_2$ is a single phase compound. Thermal analysis showed that this compound dissociates when melted. Thermal analysis and zone recrystallization revealed that a temperature maximum on the $ZnAs_2$-Ge pseudobinary section corresponds to $ZnGeAs_2$. Hence, the latter is a congruently melting compound which dissociates in the liquid phase, but not in the solid phase. Physical measurements were made on samples having a charge carrier concentration of $3.5 \cdot 10^{18}$ cm^{-3}. The value of the forbidden

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ACCESSION NR: AP5011813

gap width ΔE in $ZnGeAs_2$ is intermediate between the corresponding values for Ge and GaAs, which are isoelectronic analogs of the compound $ZnGeAs_2$. "Measurements of the thermal conductivity of the samples were made by I. K. Polushina." Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 03Apr63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: IC, MM

NO REF SOV: 009 OTHER: 006

Card 2/2

SOKOLOVA, V.I.; KAKOVSKIY, I.A.

Simultaneous action of amines and fatty acids in the flotation of titanium-bearing minerals. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met. 3 no.4: 23-27 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut. Kafedra metallurgii blagorodnykh metallov.

(Flotation--Equipment and supplies) (Amines)
(Fatty acids)

18.7520

32611
S/137/61/000/011/067/123
A060/A101

AUTHORS: Goryunova, N.A., Sokolova, V.I.

TITLE: Solid solutions in the InP-GaP system

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 11, 1961, 23, abstract 11Zh156 ("Izv. Mold. fil. AN SSSR", 1960, No 3(69), 97 - 98)

TEXT: An investigation was made of three section points of the InP-GaP system: 3InP·GaP, InP·GaP, InP·3GaP. Materials with about 99.999% purity were used to prepare the alloys. The alloys were prepared in evacuated quartz ampoules with vibration stirred heating in a Silit resistor furnace up to 1200°C (3InP·GaP), 1300° (InP·GaP), 1400°C (InP·3GaP) with subsequent rapid cooling. The investigation was carried out by the methods of microscopic and roentgenographic analysis and by measuring the microhardness. It was shown that in the InP-GaP system there exists a continuous series of solid solutions, which are difficult to obtain in the equilibrium state. There are 6 references.

Z. Rogachevskaya

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

KAKOVSKIY, I.[illegible]; SOKOLOVA, V.I.

Collectors on the basis of sulfoesterified commercial fatty acids. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met. 4 no. 5:50-58 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut, kafedra metallurgii blagorodnykh metallov.

(Flotation--Equipment and supplies)

MAGARYPOV, R.M.; DUBININA, G.G.; BERG, T.A.; SOKOLOVA, V.I.

Effect of various factors on the stability of the quality of nickel catalysts on Kiezelguhr. Neftepер. i neftekhim. no.5: 24-27 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Bashkirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefti, Ufa.

L 12299-63 EPF(c)/EWT(m)/BDS Pr-4 RM/WW 59
S/081/63/000/005/056/075

AUTHOR: Kolesnikova, T., Eygenson, A. S., Vorob'yeva, S. V. and Sokolova, V. I.

TITLE: Separation of iso compounds from pentane-amylene fractions of oil refining

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, no. 5, 1963, 504, abstract 5P192 (Tr. Bashkirsk. n.-i. in-t. po pererabotke nefti, 1962, no. 5, 189 - 200)

TEXT: A method for extracting isoamylenes and isopentane from oil refining products is developed. Iso- compounds are separated from C_5 fractions by polymerization in the presence of phosphoric acid on diatomaceous earth, with subsequent depolymerization on lead alumo-silicate catalyst. The raw material for polymerization was the fraction produced at 20-40.5° C. The optimum conditions for polymerization from the viwpoint of yield were: temp. 120-130° C, pressure 30 atm., speed 0.8. The polymers forming mainly due to iso- and n-amylenes, undergo depolymerization. For this 120-175° C fraction of polymer is taken. From the obtained depolymerized product the desired 20-40° C fraction is separated by fractionation (isopentane-iso-amylene), intended as the raw material for special cracking plant (SK). In the technological scheme of this process

Card 1/2

L 12299-63
Separation of sio compounds from S/081/63/000/005/056/075

the pentane-amylene fraction, isolated at petroleum processing plants by means of deep stabilization of gasolines with subsequent fractionation of the light stabilization head at gas fractionating plants or by means of supplementary stabilization of destructively processed gasolines on secondary distillation plants are passed on to the polymerization plants with phosphoric acid. The 20-40° C fraction is directed from accurate fractionation to extract isopentane, while the 120-175° C fraction is directed for catalytic cracking (with an alumosilicate catalyst). From the depolymerized product the desired isopentane-isoamylene fraction (20-40° C) is separated, intended for SK plant, the fraction 120-175° C is recirculated for depolymerization. The intermediate fractions 40-120° C may be used as components of automobile gasoline. The overall yield of the iso-compounds in relation to the raw material is 73%. The article contains a 32 item bibliography. I. Berlin.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

SOKOLOVA, V. I., BRAUN, A. D., and NEMCHINSKAYA, V. L. (USSR)

"Release of Proteins Amino Acids and Carnosine from Resting and Excited Skeletal Muscles (read by title)."

Report presented at the 5th International Biochemistry Congress, Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961

SOKOLOVA, V. I.

SOKOLOVA, V. I. -- "Prothesis of the Lower Jaw in Cases of Bone Defects and False Arthroses." Min Health USSR. Central Institute for the Advanced Training of Physicians. Moscow, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences.)

So; Knizhaya Letopis' No 3, 1956

ZIZIN, V.G.; SOKOLOVA, V.I.

Chromatographic analysis of $C_1 - C_5$ hydrocarbons using a complex column. Khim.i tekh.topl.i masel 7 no.9:27-29 S '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Bashkirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefti.

(Hydrocarbons) (Chromatographic analysis)

Sokolova, V. I.

The semiconducting compound $CuGe_2P_3$. V. I. Sokolova.

Report presented at the 3rd National Conference on Semiconductor Compounds, Kishinev, 16-21 Sept 1963

SOKOLOVA, V.I., kand.med.nauk; GADON, S.G.

Use of elastic plastic in the construction of postoperative prostheses. Stomatologiia 41 no.5:82-85 S-O '62. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Iz sektora proteznoy stomatologii (zav. - kand.med.nauk I.I.Revzin) TSentral'nogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii (dir. - doktor meditsinskikh nauk M.V.Volkov).
(DENTAL PROSTHESIS) (PLASTICS IN MEDICINE)

BRAUN, A.D.; SOKOLOVA, V.I.

Content of different forms of creatine in the skeletal muscles of frogs during rest and during the action of a hypertonic solution of sodium chloride. Tsitologiia 4 no.6:680-684 N-D'62 (MIRA 17:2)

1. Laboratoriya biokhimii kletki Instituta tsitologii AN SSSR, Leningrad.

[illegible] V. [illegible]

[illegible] Sodium, potassium [illegible] water [illegible] of the blood serum and muscle tissue following [illegible] and subsequent hormone therapy. Ukr. biokhim. zhur. [illegible]

1. Department of Biochemistry of [illegible] Medical Institute.

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ACCESSION NR: AT4043277 S/2744/64/000/007/0121/0127

AUTHOR: Masagutov, R. M., Berg, G. A., Varfolomeyev, D. F., Selivanov, T. I., Bugay, Ye. A., Kulinich, G. M., Sokolova, V. I., Mukhametov, M. N.

TITLE: Purification of benzene by chemisorption

SOURCE: Ufa. Bashkirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefti. Trudy*, no. 7, 1964. Sernisty*ye nefti i produkty* ikh pererabotki (Sour crude oil and products of refining), 121-127

TOPIC TAGS: benzene, desulfurization, chemisorption, nickel kieselguhr catalyst, thiophene, carbon disulfide, cyclohexane, purification

ABSTRACT: Since neither sulfuric acid treatment nor hydrofining guarantee complete removal of sulfur from benzene, the authors investigated the chemical desulfurization of a benzene sample containing 0.08% (by weight) thiophene, 0.0102% carbon disulfide and 0.3% cyclohexane, using a commercial nickel catalyst on kieselguhr (0.93 g/cc bulk density) with 60% nickel. Desulfurization was more effective at higher temperatures than at room temperature. The high degree of purification obtained at 170-180C may be due both to a better contact between the benzene and the catalyst and a higher diffusion rate. When benzene samples were purified at 170-180C with the addition of hydrogen, the adsorptivity of the catalyst was increased 4.4 times as compared to the usual adsorption conditions. This

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ACCESSION NR: AT4043277

important finding verified the mechanism of chemisorption and showed that the sulfur-adsorbing capacity and selectivity of the catalyst are important factors. The working "sulfur-capacity" of nickel over kieselguhr is 1.33% for thiophenic sulfur under the following recommended experimental conditions: atm. pressure, 150-180C, feed rate of raw material 1.0 hr^{-1}, hydrogen 10-30 vol. per vol. of benzene. The duration of action of a catalyst depends especially on its sulfur-adsorbing capacity; therefore, the purified benzene was investigated for sulfur content plotted against the time of catalysis. Sixty liters of benzene purified with 1 liter of catalyst showed no sulfur in the sample, but on further use of this same catalyst, sulfur appeared in gradually increasing amounts. It was found that 60-70 liters of benzene containing 0.03% sulfur could be purified with 1 liter of catalyst. The sulfur distribution in the catalyst with height of the layer in the reactor is also shown. On the basis of the experimental data, nickel on kieselguhr is recommended as a catalyst for the desulfurization of benzene. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Bashkirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefti, Ufa (Bashkir Scientific Research Institute for Petroleum Refining)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00

Card 2/2 SUB CODE: OC, FP NO REF SOV: 009 OTHER: 006

MASAGUTOV, R.M.; BERG, G.A.; VARFOLOMEYEV, D.F.; SELIVANOV, T.I.; BUGAY, Ye.A.; MUKHAMETOV, M.N.; KULINICH, G.M.; SOKOLOVA, V.I.; KIRILLOV, T.S.

Hydrogenation of benzene on a nickel catalyst on kieselguhr. Trudy BashNII NP no.7:127-133 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

L 10387-65 EWT(1)/EWG(k)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(b) IJP(c)/ASD)a)-5/RAEM(t) JD/AT

ACCESSION NR: AT4044571 S/0000/64/000/000/0168/0172

AUTHOR: Sokolova, V.I., Tsvetkova, Ye. V.

TITLE: Some ternary compounds of the type A super I B super IV sub 2 C super V sub 3

SOURCE: AN MolSSR. Institut fiziki i matematiki. Issledovaniya po poluprovodnikam; novy*ye poluprovodnikovy*ye materialy* (Semiconductor research; new semiconductor materials). Kishinev, Gos. izd-vo Kartya Moldovenyaske, 1964, 168-172

TOPIC TAGS: tetrahedral phase, ternary tetrahedral phase, zinc blende, concentration triangle, imperfect phase, perfect phase, semiconductor alloy, crystal structure, germanium phosphide, ternary alloy, phosphogermanium alloy, silver germanium phosphide, copper germanium phosphide

ABSTRACT: Compounds of the type $A^{I}B_2^{IV}C_3^{V}$ were obtained by the component fusion method and subjected to X-ray and microstructural analysis for phase composition control. A table showing all the possible combinations of these substances is presented. The compounds $CuGe_2P_3$ and $AgGe_2P_3$ were then investigated in detail. $CuGe_2P_3$ crystallizes in a zinc blende structure with a parameter of $a=5.35_8$. Microstructural analysis revealed 3-5% of a second phase. Microhardness values were

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L 10387-65

ACCESSION NR: AT4044571

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obtained for the first phase (850 ± 20 kg/mm^2), but not the second. Thermal analysis showed the presence of two transformations; at 800 and 759C. A concentration triangle for the system Cu-Ge-P is drawn showing the possibility of obtaining perfect and imperfect ternary tetrahedral phases of varying composition. $AgGe_2P_3$ does not crystallize in a zinc blende structure; the lattice belongs to the cubic system. The samples are solid and single phase. Microhardness = 730 ± 20 kg/mm^2. Thermal analysis records one transformation at 742C. $CuGe_2P_3$ can dissolve more germanium (30 mol, %) than any other binary or more complicated compound. X-ray photographs of alloys with a homogeneous field ($CuGe_2P_3$ to $CuGe_5P_2$) showed a structure corresponding to ZnS. The morphotropic transfer from $CuGe_2P_3$ to $AgGe_3P_3$ and from $CuGe_2P_3$ to $AgSn_2P_3$ causes the formation of substances with entirely new structures, not corresponding to zinc blendes. "In conclusion, the authors express gratitude to N.A. Goryunova for evaluation of the results and valuable advice." Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki i matematiki, AN Mol. SSR (Institute of Physics and Mathematics, AN Mol. SSR)

SUBMITTED: 13Dec63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: IC, SS

NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

EDEL'SON, I.S., inzhener; SOKOLOVA, V.L., kandidat khimicheskikh nauk.

High-speed production of casting molds. Proizv.-tekh.inform. no.2:30-38 '51. (MLRA 10:3)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut liteynogo mashinostroyeniya
(Foundry machinery and supplies)

SOKOLOVA, V. L.

"The Discharge of Substances by Skeletal Muscles of Warm-Blooded Animals during Alteration of Them." pp. 73

Institute of Cytology AS USSR Laboratory of Cell Biochemistry

II Nauchnaya Konferentsiya Institologii AN SSSR. Tezisy Dokladov (Second Scientific Conference of the Institute of Cytology of the Academy of Sciences USSR, Abstracts of Reports), Leningrad, 1962, 88 pp.

JPRS 20,634

Sokolova, V.M.

14(10); 3(5) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2843

Soveshchaniye po rasshireniyu spektra fundamentostroyeniya na vechnomerzlykh gruntakh

Trudy... (Transactions of the Conference on Efficient Methods of Building Foundations on Permafrost Soils) Moscow, Gosstroyizdat, 1959. 131 p. Errata slip inserted. 1,200 copies printed.

Ed. of Publishing House: N. M. Borshchevskaya; Tech. Ed.: Ye. L. Tomkina.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for construction engineers, industrial planners and builders.

COVERAGE: This book contains reports originally read in Vorkuta in 1958 on experience gained in planning and building foundations in permafrost regions of the USSR. The reports were prepared for publication in the NIIOSP (Scientific Research Institute for the Study of Foundations and Underground Structures). The introduction was written by Professor V. G. Bulychev. No references are given.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

MDV/amh
1-18-60

Card 4/4

SOKOLOVA, V. M.

SOKOLOVA, V. M. - "Karst Phenomena South of Gor'kovskaya Oblast (for Example, the South P'yansk Karst Region)." Sub 26 Apr 52, Moscow City Pedagogical Inst imeni V. P. Potemkin. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in G eological and Mineralogical Sciences).

SO: Vechernaya Moskva January-December 1952

SOKOLOVA, V.M.

Studying the relationship between the deformation of clayey soils during freezing and their initial moisture content. [Trudy] NII osn. no.52:42-62 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

LADNYY, [illegible], DOBROVOL'SKIY, L.N., and [illegible], L.L., vrach, SOKOLOVA, V.K., vrach

State of active antitetanic immunity in patients treated with antibiotics. Trudy Khar. med. inst. no.50:307-310 '62. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Kafedra epidemiologii (zav. - prof. M.M.Solov'yev) Khar'kovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, 29713

Author : Sokolova, V.N.

Inst :

Title : The Effect of the Factor of Temperature on Corn Growth and Development in the Non-Chernozem Soil Zone. (preliminary Report).

Orig Pub : Uch. zap. Petrozavodskogo un-ta, 1956 (1957), 7, No 3, 20-25.

Abstract : Summary findings are presented in this work on the preliminary variety testing of corn, made in 1955 at the botanical park of Petrozavodsk University with 10 varieties belonging to diverse groups. The Grushvskaya and Sterling varieties proved best for their yield of ensilage. A study of the sowing times made in 1949-1950 on the Leningradka variety has shown that the appearance of shoots does not stand in direct relation to the mean daily temperature.

Card 1/2

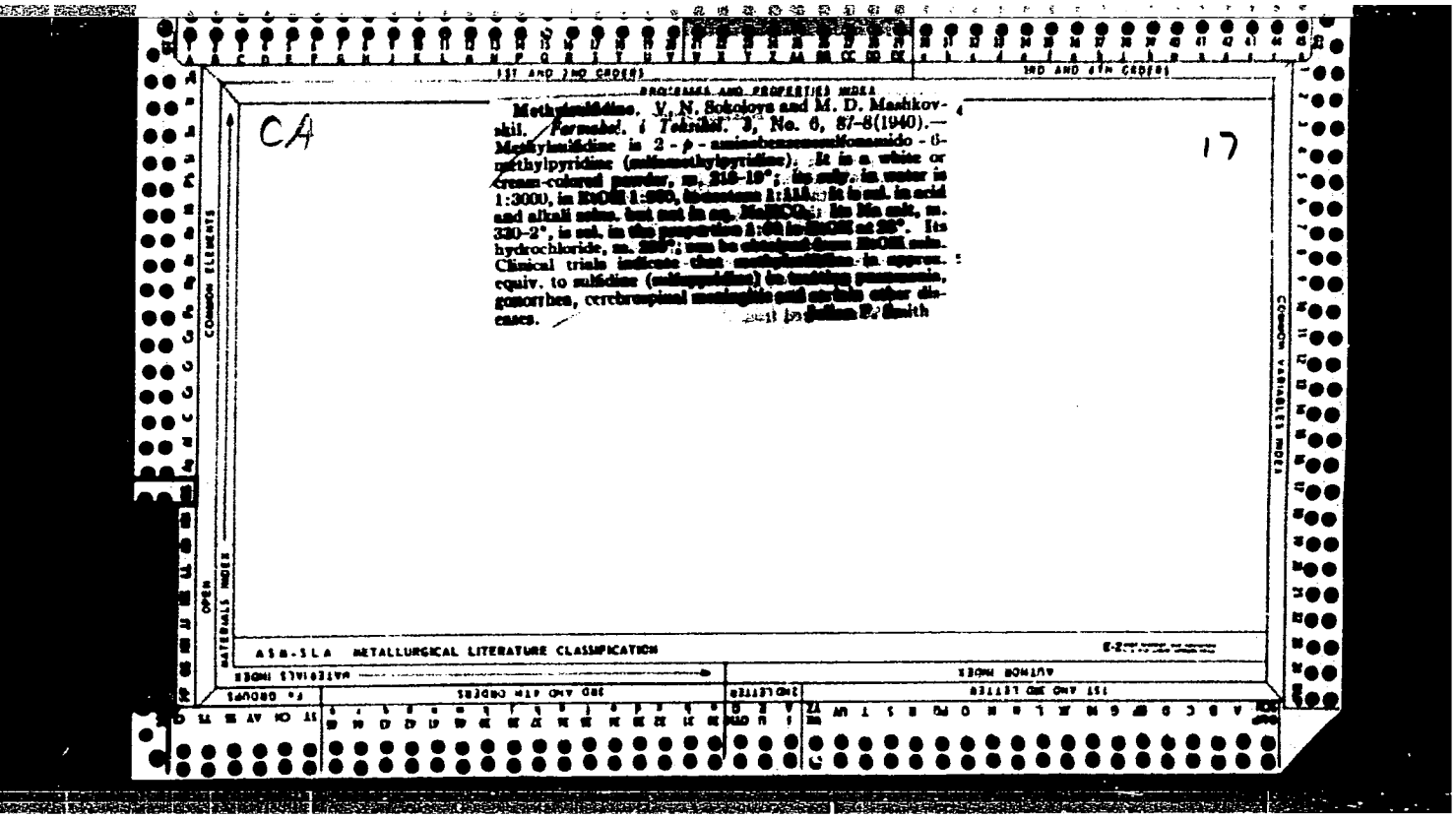
Card 2/2

REBAGLAN, Ya.M.; GAIYNKER, E.I.; SOKOLOVA, V.N.

Use of digital computers for solving problems of automatic programming form the pattern in Jacquard weaving. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tekh. teks. prom. no.3:130-136 '64.

(MIRA 17:10)

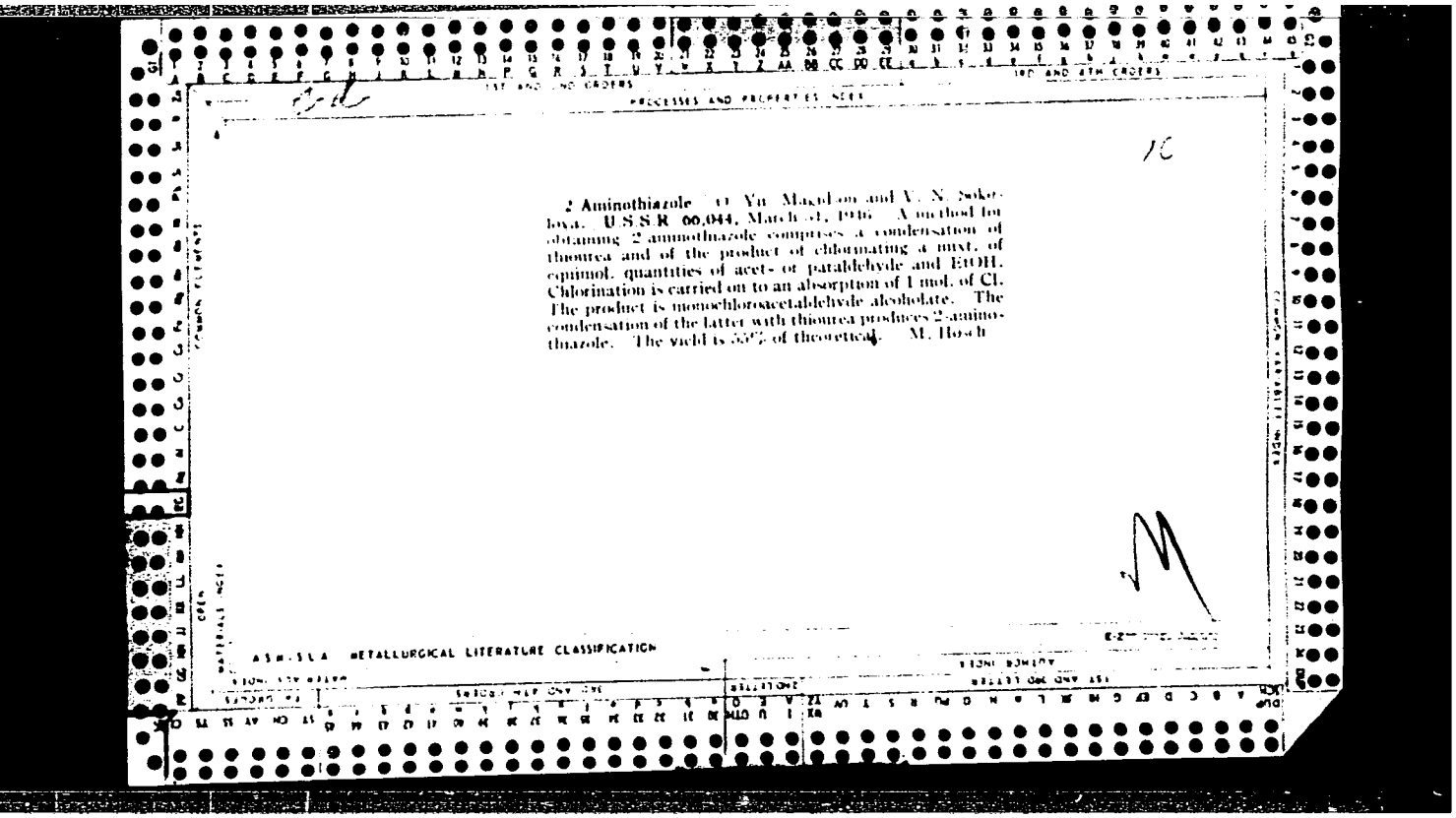
1. Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut i TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut lubyanykh volokon.



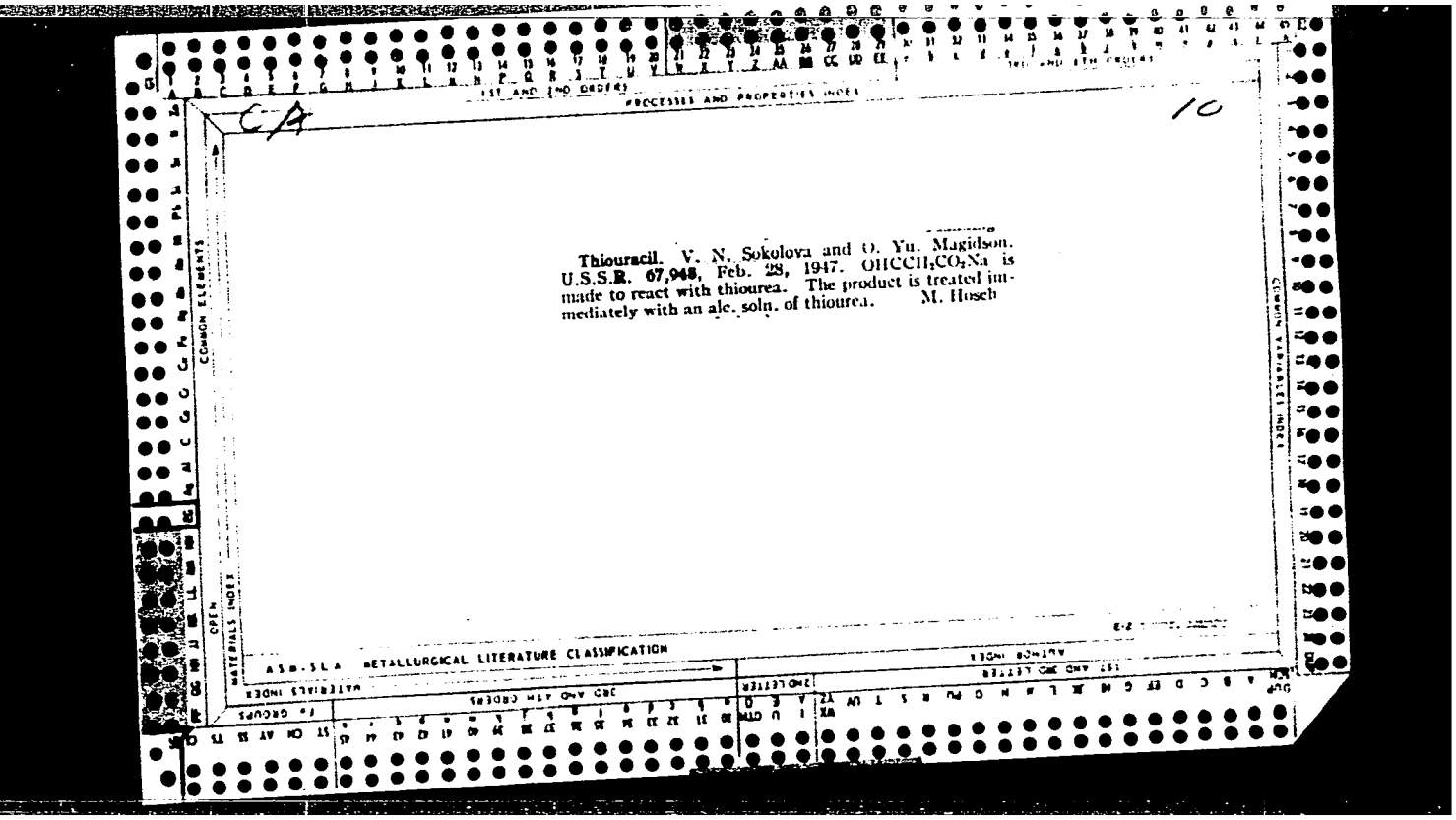
CA

17

Methylsulfidine. V. N. Sokolova and M. D. Mashkovskii. *Farmakol. i Toksikol.* 3, No. 6, 87–8(1940).—Methylsulfidine is 2-*p*-aminobenzenesulfonamido-6-methylpyridine (sulfamethylpyridine). It is a white or cream-colored powder, m. 218–19°; its soly. in water is 1:3000, in EtOH 1:900, in acetone 1:111; it is sol. in acid and alkali solns. but not in aq. $NaHCO_3$; its Na salt, m. 330–2°, is sol. in the proportion 1:60 in EtOH at 20°. Its hydrochloride, m. 250°, may be obtained from EtOH soln. Clinical trials indicate that methylsulfidine is approx. equiv. to sulfidine (sulfapyridine) in treating pneumonia, gonorrhea, cerebrospinal meningitis and certain other diseases. Julian F. Smith



2-Aminothiazole (I. Yu. Magidson and V. N. Sokolova). U.S.S.R. 60,044, March 31, 1941. A method for obtaining 2-aminothiazole comprises a condensation of thiourea and of the product of chlorinating a mixt. of equimol. quantities of acet- or paraldehyde and EtOH. Chlorination is carried on to an absorption of 1 mol. of Cl. The product is monochloroacetaldehyde alcoholate. The condensation of the latter with thiourea produces 2-aminothiazole. The yield is 55% of theoretical. M. Hosch



CA 10

Thiouracil. V. N. Sokolova and O. Yu. Magidson. **U.S.S.R. 67,948**, Feb. 28, 1947. $OHCCH_2CO_2Na$ is made to react with thiourea. The product is treated immediately with an alc. soln. of thiourea. M. Hosch

SOKOLOVA, V. N.

"Derivatives of 2, 4-diamino-1, 3, 5-Triazylalkylcarboxylic acids. Part 1."
Sokolovskaia, S. V., Sokolova, V. N., Magidson, O. IU. (p. 467)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii) 1953, Volume 23, No.3.

SOKOLOVA, V. N.

Preparation of dichlorethylene from tetrachlorethane. O. Yu. Magidson, V. N. Sokolova, and V. M. Fedoseeva. *Med. Prom.* 10, No. 2, 31–3(1956).—Two simple and economical methods of prepg. (:CHCl)$_2$ (I), a basic product in the manuf. of sulfazine, are described. In a liquid-phase method, 330 g. Fe filings, 50 g. tetrachloroethane (II), and 1000 cc. water are kept under reflux and stirred 8–9 hrs.; the vapors of II condense and flow back into the flask while those of I enter a slanted condenser where they are liquefied and the liquid is received in an ice-cooled container; if the water in the outside jacket of the reflux condenser is kept at 48–55°, little water is carried over with the I. When no more I comes over, the reflux condenser is removed, and the mixt. of water, I, and II left in the flask distd. The raw I distillate sepd. from the water, dried over $CaCl_2$, and fractionally distd. in a dephlegmator yields 254 g. (88%) I. The mixt. of II and I (8–10 g.) is used for the next batch. I is a mixt. of 2 isomers (*cis* and *trans*) with different b. pt. When the rectified I is redistd., 94% b. 61°. This mixt. of isomers is suitable for further utilization in the process of manuf. Another method of prepn. (so-called vapor-phase method), which does not allow gradual removal from the reaction mixt. of the I formed results in a 67.5% yield and the process is more complicated.

A. B. Mirkin

A-U Sci Res Chem Pharm Inst im S. Ordzhonikidze

USSR/Organic Chemistry - Synthetic Organic Chemistry, E-2

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 915

Author: Sokolova, V. N., and Magidson, O. Yu.

Institution: None

Title: On the Oxidizing Ability of 1,2-diphenyl-4-n-butylpyrazolidine-3,5-dione

Original Periodical: Zh. obshch. khimii, 1956, Vol 26, No 2, 604-607

Abstract: When n-butylmalonic ester is condensed with hydrazobenzene (I) in the presence of C_2H_5ONa (see UK patent 646597; Chem. Abstrs. 1950, 45, 7602), there is formed, in addition to the main product, 1,2-diphenyl-4-n-butylpyrazolidine-3,5-dione (II), a side-product, 1,2-diphenyl-4-n-butyl-4-hydroxypyrazolidine-3,5-dione (III); the latter is the result of the oxidation of II and has a mp of 132-133° (from alcohol). It has been established that the oxidation of II to III takes place only in the presence of I. The structure of III was confirmed by the following reactions: 26.2 gms of III are stirred with 220 ml of 8%

Card 1/2

USSR/Organic Chemistry - Synthetic Organic Chemistry, E-2

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 915

Abstract: NaOH solution, the precipitate stirred again with 250 ml of water; the acidification of the water solution yields 12.4 gms of mono-N,N'-diphenylhydrazine-n-butyltartronic acid (IV), mp 144-145° (from 50% alcohol, decomposes). When 9.22 gms of IV are heated (2 hours at ~100°) with 100 ml of 6% NaOH, n-butyltartronic acid is obtained in 80% yields, mp 126-127° (from chloroform, decomposed); decarboxylation of the latter (125-130°) yields α-hydroxycaproic acid, mp 56-60°, which on oxidation with $KMnO_4$ gives n-valeric acid. When a stream of air is passed through an alcohol solution of II in the presence of I and C_2H_5ONa (distillation of the alcohol for 5 hours), III is formed. Oxidation does not proceed in the absence of I.

Card 2/2

SOKOLOVA, V. N.

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V Derivatives of α-(2,4-diamino-1,3,5-triazin-6-yl)alkylcarboxylic acids. II. Reaction of N'-phenylbiguanide with oxalic ester. S. V. Sokolovskaya, V. N. Sokolova, and O. Yu. Magidson (S. Ordzhonikidze All-Union Chem. Pharm. Research Inst., Moscow). *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* 27, 705–74(1957); cf. *C.A.* 48, 3371g; Rackmann, *C.A.* 5, 80.—To 3 g. $PhNHC(:NH)NHC(:NH)NH_2$ (I) in 20 ml. dry MeOH was added 4 g. $(CO_2Me)_2$ yielding in 4 hrs. 3.4 g. yellow product, m. 225–6° (decompn.), which taken up in alkali and acidified gave *2-amino-4-phenylamino-1,3,5-triazin-6-ylcarboxylic acid* (II), decomp. 229–30°, which forms a *monohydrate*, decomp. 100° in 3.5 days. If the condensation above is run at reflux 7 hrs. there is formed 80.6% II *Me ester*, m. 205–6° (from aq. MeOH), and 12% above acid. Heating 35 g. I, 37.5 g. $(CO_2Et)_2$ and 5 g. Na in 100 ml. dry EtOH at reflux 1 hr. and keeping 1 day at room temp. gave 72.3% II. I and EtO_2CCO_2K in warm EtOH readily gave 100% II *K salt*, crystals; this with $AgNO_3$ gave the Ag salt. Keeping 20 g. I, 100 ml. dry EtOH, and 15 g. $HOCH_2CO_2Et$ overnight, followed by refluxing 3 hrs. gave 53% *2-amino-4-phenylamino-6-hydroxymethyl-1,3,5-triazine*, m. 190–1° (from EtOH), which oxidized with $KMnO_4$ in Me_2CO at 20° to 62.5% II. Heating 10 g. 2-amino-4-phenylamino-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazine with 30 g. concd. H_2SO_4 and 8 g. BzH 1.5 hrs. at 90° gave *2-amino-4-phenylamino-6-styryl-1,3,5-triazine sulfate*, which gave the *free base* (III), 49%, m. 187–8° (from MeOH). Heating I with Et cinnamate in dry dioxane at 100° 40 hrs. gave a low yield of *2-phenylguanidino-4-oxo-6-phenyl-3,4,5,6-tetrahydropyrimidine*, m. 208–9°, and 15.4% III. Oxidation of III with $KMnO_4$ in Me_2CO in presence of $MgSO_4$ hydrate at 20° gave 40% II. Heating II 20 min. at 250° gave *2-amino-4-phenylamino-1,3,5-triazine*, m. 232–3°. II K salt kept 3 days in EtOH satd. with HCl gave 53% II *Et ester*, m. 203–4° (from 75% EtOH); similarly was prepd. 47.6% *Me ester*, also formed from the Ag salt and MeI in C_6H_6. This kept 10 hrs. in 19% NH_3-MeOH gave 100% II *amide*, m. 280–1°; similarly was prepd. II *hydrazide* m. 245–6°. Infrared spectra of the products are shown [illegible]

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Derivatives of s-(2,4-diamino-1,3,5-triazin-6-yl)alkylcarboxylic acids. III. Reaction of N'-phenylbiguanide with malonic ester. S. V. Sokolovskaya, V. N. Sokolova, and O. Yu. Magidson (S. Ordzhonikidze All-Union Chem.-Pharm. Sci.-Research Inst., Moscow). *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* 27, 1021–8(1957); cf. *C.A.* 51, 16493e.—Refluxing 10 g. $PhNHC(:NH)NHC(:NH)NH_2$ (I) with 9 ml. $CH_2(CO_2Et)_2$ in 20 ml. EtOH contg. 0.5 g. Na 5 hrs. followed by concn. and treatment with 20 ml. *N* NaOH gave an insol. residue of 9.2% *methylenebis(2-amino-4-phenylamino-1,3,5-triazin-6-yl)* (IA), m. 274–5°, and 22.1% *Et 2-amino-4-phenylamino-1,3,5-triazin-6-ylacetate* (II), m. 119–20°. The NaOH ext. acidified with AcOH to pH 6 gave 34.7% *2-phenylguanidino-4,6-dioxopyrimidine* (IIA), m. 259–60° (H_2O), which is insol. in $NaHCO_3$, and 14.4% *2-amino-4-phenylamino-1,3,5-triazin-6-ylacetic acid* (III), decomp. 239–40° (aq. EtOH). Addn. of 36 g. $EtO_2CCH_2CO_2H$ in C_6H_6 to 70 g. PCl_5 in C_6H_6 at 15° yielded after stirring to complete evolution of HCl 88% EtO_2CCH_2COCl, b_{15} 72–3°. This (7.4 g.) was added gradually in C_6H_6 to 5 g. I and 7 g. powd. K_2CO_3 in C_6H_6 at 66° and refluxed 14 hrs. with a moisture trap separator for evolved H_2O; the mass was filtered and the filtrate on evapn. gave 37% II, while the insol. part was leached with H_2O and the ext. treated

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was 8% IA and 15% IIA, sepd. by crystn. from 80% EtOH. Refluxing 10 g. 2-cyanamino-4,6-dioxopyrimidine with 9.7 g. $PhNH_2.HCl$ in H_2O 6 hrs., filtration, and purification of the product through the Na salt gave 68.3% IIA, decomp. 259–60° (80% EtOH). Addn. to 25 g. I in 150 ml. dry EtOH of 24 g. $EtO_2CCH_2CO_2K$ in MeOH and refluxing 5 hrs. gave 45% III *K salt*, m. 256–60° (EtOH), which with AcOH (pH 5) gave III *monohydrate*, decomp. 100–2°; anhyd. III, decomp. 239–40°. III K salt and $AgNO_3$ gave III Ag salt, solid. Keeping 6 g. I and 5 ml. $NCCH_2CO_2Et$ in MeOH 30 hrs. gave 50% *2-amino-4-phenylamino-1,3,5-triazin-6-ylacetonitrile*, m. 152–3° (H_2O); *HCl salt*, m. 230–2°; the nitrile is sapond. to III in 1 hr. with hot 3% NaOH. Refluxing II with alc. NaOH 3 hrs. gave 80% III. Heating III monohydrate 1 hr. at 130–50° gave *2-amino-4-phenylamino-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazine*, m. 180–2°. III Ag salt and MeI in MeOH kept overnight gave 43% III *Me ester*, m. 121–2°. Shaking III Et ester with 10% NH_3 in MeOH 10 days gave 61% III *amide*, m. 203–4° (75% EtOH), also formed in 46.3% yield on heating III nitrile (1 g.) with 5 ml. 87% H_2SO_4 2 hrs. at 65–70°. III Et ester and $N_2H_4.H_2O$ in EtOH gave overnight 80% III *hydrazide*, m. 215–16° (EtOH).

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(DYSENTERY, BACILLARY, ther.
vitamin C (Rus))
(VITAMIN C, ther. use
dysentery bacillary (Rus))